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REPORT

OF THE

ROCHESTER CITY HOSPITAL,

FOR THE YEAR 1872.

WITH AN ANNUAL SUMMARY OF THE RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS, AND GENERAL RESULTS OF THE INSTITUTION SINCE THE PERIOD OF ITS OPENING, JAN. 29, 1864,

ALSO THE HISTORY, DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING, CHARTER, RULES AND REGULATIONS, &C.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.:

DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE BOOK AND JOB PRINTING HOUSE

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OFFICERS OF ROCHESTER CITY HOSPITAL

FOR 1873.

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J. H. BREWSTER,	SAMUEL WILDER,	PLATT C. VIELE,
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OFFICERS.

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LEVI A. WARD, Vice President,
EDWARD M. SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

L. A. WARD,	EDWARD M. SMITH,	CHARLES C. MORSE,
	SAMUEL WILDER.	

COMMITTEE TO AUDIT TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

J. H. BREWSTER,	J. VICK,	E. S. ETTEHENHEIMER.
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COMMITTEE ON GROUNDS.

D. W. POWERS,	JAMES VICK,	J. H. BREWSTER.
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LADY MANAGERS.

MRS. DR. STRONG,	MRS. J. H. BREWSTER,	MRS. G. F. DANFORTH,
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MEDICAL STAFF.

Attending Physicians.

DAVID LITTLE, M. D.,	W. S. ELY, M. D.,	E. V. STODDARD, M. D.,
	<i>Attending Surgeons.</i>	

H. F. MONTGOMERY, M. D., H. H. LANGWORTHY, M. D.,
J. F. WHITBECK, M. D.

Special.

H. W. DEAN, M. D.,	C. E. RIDER, M. D.,
<i>Gynaecologist.</i>	<i>Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon.</i>

HOUSE OFFICERS.

GEORGE BRECK, Superintendent.

FRANCES E. HEBBARD, Matron.

* H. M. COX, M. D., Resident Physician.

* Dr. M. L. Mallory, appointed April 1st, resigned shortly after, and Mr. E. T. Ely appointed.



REPORT.

ROCHESTER CITY HOSPITAL, January 1, 1873.

Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees:

I beg leave to present this, my first Annual Report, which embraces a statement not only of the current receipts and expenditures of this institution for the past year, the number of patients treated, discharged, &c., but also an annual summary of the receipts and disbursements of the Hospital, and a general record of its work and results, from the time of its opening for the reception of patients, January 29th, 1864; together with statistical tables, prepared by the resident physician, showing the number of surgical and medical cases treated, with the names of the diseases and their results.

The cash receipts for 1872 are as follows:

Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1872,		\$ 2,620 40
From private and self-paying patients,	\$5,928 07	
" city for treatment and support of city patients,	4,360 69	
" county " " county patients,	1,590 71	
" Commissioners of emigration for emigrant patients,	937 91	
 Total received from above sources,		\$12,817 38
" State of New York, <i>pro rata</i> appropriation under laws of 1871,	\$4,085 01	
" proceeds of donation festival, in part,	2,031 78	
(Balance of this, about \$800, retained by Board of Lady Managers as a Special Fund.)		
" sundry donations and other sources,	75 55	
Cash returned by Building Fund,	287 22	
		\$ 6479 56
Received from Board of Trustees per Subscription Fund,	\$1,525 00	
" " " loan from Building Fund,	3,000 00	
		\$ 4,525 00
Total receipts exclusive of loan,		\$20,821 94
Due from private patients for board, &c., Jan. 1, 1873,	\$412 87	
" Emigrant Commissioners,	273 31	
" Monroe County,	313 42	
Total due Hospital for support, &c., of patients,	\$999 60	

Total received and due from private, city, county and emigrant patients, for 1872,	\$13,816 98
Deduct from this amount collected in 1872 what was due for support and treatment of patients in 1871,	734 46
Balance,	\$13,082 52

Disbursements for 1872.

For groceries and provisions, including soap, starch, &c.,	\$ 4,065 25
“ furniture, bedding, dry goods, crockery, and furnishing in general,	3,269 49
“ medicines and surgical instruments,	819 92
“ wines, ales and liquors,	240 40
“ milk,	699 10
“ bread, flour, oat meal, &c.,	1,329 21
“ meat and fish,	3,151 80
“ gas,	764 75
“ ice,	60 00
“ painting,	299 25
“ printing, “ Hospital Review,”	\$60 00
Other printing, stationery, &c.,	65 80
	125 80
“ coal,	1,640 15
“ wood and kindlings,	78 25
“ plumbing, carpenter work, house repairs, &c.,	774 93
“ salaries,	1,500 00
“ wages to help, nurses and special nurses,	3,079 21
“ miscellaneous, including water, burials, superintendent's items, &c.,	526 87
Total cash disbursements,	\$22,424 38
Paid Board of Trustees cash borrowed in 1871, with interest,	3,994 38
Amount paid for supplies procured in 1871, or arrearages for that year,	1868 50
Net cost of maintaining Hospital from Jan. 1, 1872, to Jan. 1, 1873,	20,555 88
Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1873,	23 44

Bills remaining unpaid Jan. 1, 1873.

Loan from Board of Trustees,	\$ 3,000 00
Cash on hand and what is due the Hospital, as per statement,	1,023 04

Leaving an indebtedness January 1, 1873, of \$1,976.96, a sum about equal to the arrearages for 1871, paid during the past year. There is \$1,800 unpaid on the Subscription Fund raised by the Board of Trustees, which, with the cash in hand and what is owing, will nearly cancel the loan and leave the Hospital to begin the present year free, almost, from debt.

From the Annual Summary of Receipts and Expenditures for past years, herewith submitted, it will be seen that the receipts from private and self-paying patients for 1872 are double those of any previous year. This is owing principally to the extended accommodations for private patients in the new wing.

There has been a noted increase in the Emigrant Fund over pre-

vious years, more emigrant patients having been admitted the last year than were admitted in all the preceding years.

The net cost of maintaining the Hospital has been but a small percentage larger than the expense of running it in some other years, notwithstanding the large increased number of admissions of private and other patients, and the necessary additional outlay attending the new wing, requiring more servants and nurses, consuming more gas, coal, etc.

There were 523 patients treated during the year, at an average of 52 8-100 days each, 27,651 days in all, or 3,950 1-7 weeks, at an expense of \$20,555.88, which is at the rate of \$5.25 per week.

The following carefully prepared table shows the number of patients treated in each year since the opening of the Hospital, the total number of days and weeks they remained, the average number of days each, and the average cost, per week, for each patient.

Number of patients treated in 1864.	- - - - -	391
" days,	- - - - -	25,958
" weeks,	- - - - -	3,708 2-7
Average number of days each,	- - - - -	66 3-100
" cost per week for each patient,	- - - - -	\$4 14
Number of patients treated in 1865,	- - - - -	401
" days,	- - - - -	25,561
" weeks,	- - - - -	3,651 4-7
Average number of days each,	- - - - -	63 7-100
" cost per week for each patient,	- - - - -	\$4 83
Number of patients treated in 1866,	- - - - -	298
" days,	- - - - -	14,230
" weeks,	- - - - -	2,032 6-7
Average number of days each,	- - - - -	48 3-100
" cost per week for each patient,	- - - - -	\$5 22
Number of patients treated in 1867,	- - - - -	371
" days,	- - - - -	21,480
" weeks,	- - - - -	3,068 4-7
Average number of days each,	- - - - -	57 9-100
" cost per week for each patient,	- - - - -	\$3 58
Number of patients treated in 1868,	- - - - -	427
" days,	- - - - -	31,949
" weeks,	- - - - -	4,564 1-7
Average number of days each,	- - - - -	63 4-100
" cost per week for each patient,	- - - - -	\$3 56
Number of patients treated in 1869,	- - - - -	399
" days,	- - - - -	28,659
" weeks,	- - - - -	4,094 1-7
Average number of days each,	- - - - -	71 8-100
" cost per week for each patient,	- - - - -	\$4 35
Number of patients treated in 1870,	- - - - -	440
" days,	- - - - -	24,533
" weeks,	- - - - -	3,504 5-7
Average number of days each,	- - - - -	55 7-100
" cost per week for each patient,	- - - - -	\$4 07
Number of patients treated in 1871,	- - - - -	393
" days,	- - - - -	23,473
" weeks,	- - - - -	3,353 2-7

Average number of days,	59	7-100
" cost per week for each patient,	\$5	67
Number of patients treated in 1872,	523	
" days,	27,651	
" weeks,	3,950	1-7
Average number of days each,	52	8-100
" cost per week for each patient,	\$5	25
Average rate of cost per week for each patient since opening of Hospital,	\$4	52

From the foregoing table, it will be seen that during no year since the institution was opened for the reception of patients, has the average cost per week for each patient been less than \$3.56. This was in 1868, when the total number of days reached nearly 32,000. For the last two years, the rate per week has exceeded \$5.00, being \$5.67 in 1871, and \$5.25 during the past year. The new wing, which became occupied early in the fall of 1871, cost of running it, of furnishing, the admission and treatment of many more private patients, are the cause of this increased rate. But in 1866, the average cost per week was \$5.22, only three cents less per week than in 1872, and when the number of patients treated was more than a third less than during the last year. And in 1865, the average cost was \$4.83 per week, when very few private patients were treated, and during which year, the east, or old wing was completed, but not used till the latter part of that year.

The expenditures for each year, as set forth in this Report, show, I think, that the institution has always been managed with the greatest possible economy compatible with the comfort and best interests of the patients. The average cost, per week, for each patient, as compared with similar institutions in New York, Boston, and other cities, is greatly in its favor. The expenses of the Boston City Hospital, for 1872, were at the rate of \$9.64 per week; of the Massachusetts General Hospital, for 1871, \$9.96. The expenditures of St. Luke's Hospital, New York, for the support and treatment of 986 patients for 1871, were about \$48,000, averaging for each patient probably about \$10.00 per week.

In estimating the annual expenditures of the Hospital, insurance and taxes are not included, nor what expense has been incurred in permanent improvements in the way of building. All ordinary house repairs, painting, plumbing, &c., are represented in the estimate, however.

The average length of stay for each patient, from year to year, is quite large. This is accounted for from the fact that the Hospital has never confined itself to the admission of those suffering acute sickness simply, but it has been a home for invalid soldiers and for chronic cases, many of whom have remained in the institution a long time.

ANNUAL SUMMARY

Of Receipts and Disbursements of the Rochester City Hospital, from the period of its opening, Jan. 29, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1872.

1864.

RECEIPTS.

Cash donations contributed towards furnishing and fitting the Hospital for the reception of patients, supplying its necessary demands, &c.,	\$ 5,926 21
Received from private and self-paying patients,	279 49
" U. S. Government, for support and treatment of soldiers,	9,171 50
Total receipts,	<u><u>\$15,377 20</u></u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

For supplies of all kinds, salaries, wages, fuel, gas, house repairs, &c., including pay for medical services to soldier patients,	\$15,377 20
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1865.

RECEIPTS.

Received from private and self-paying patients,	\$ 907 87
" city for support of city "	392 75
" U. S. Government for support and treatment of soldier patients,	16,926 75
Total,	<u><u>\$18,227 37</u></u>
Cash donations, and from other sources,	<u><u>1,017 63</u></u>
Total receipts,	<u><u>\$19,245 00</u></u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

For general supplies, including medicines, liquors, furnishing, coal, &c.,	\$11,813 43
" salaries and wages,	2,449 05
" gas, plumbing, &c.,	927 26
" printing, "Hospital Review."	\$365 25
Other printing, stationery, &c.,	45 21
	<u><u>410 46</u></u>
" medical services to soldier patients,	<u><u>2,635 42</u></u>
Total expenditures,	<u><u>\$17,735 62</u></u>

1866.

RECEIPTS.

Received from private and self-paying patients, - - - - -	\$ 745 61
" city for city patients, - - - - -	1,632 65
" county for county patients, - - - - -	596 33
" U. S. Government for soldier patients, - - - - -	711 00

" State of New York, <i>pro rata</i> , or General Appropriation Bill, - - - - -	\$ 3,685 59
" Thanksgiving Festival, - - - - -	1,313 08
Donations, contributions, &c., - - - - -	1,223 38

	6,240 57
Total receipts, - - - - -	\$ 9,926 16

DISBURSEMENTS.

For general supplies, furnishing, &c., - - - - -	\$ 5,788 98
" coal and gas, - - - - -	962 61
" repairs, plumbing, &c., - - - - -	732 41
" salaries and wages, - - - - -	\$ 2,535 28
" printing, "Hospital Review," - - - - -	\$ 342 00
Other printing, &c., - - - - -	199 55

	541 55
Total disbursements, - - - - -	\$ 10,560 83

1867.

RECEIPTS.

Received from private and self-paying patients, - - - - -	\$ 1,572 86
" city for city patients (15 months), - - - - -	3,249 26
" county for county patients, - - - - -	1,046 44
" U. S. Government for soldier patients, - - - - -	1,166 93

" State, <i>pro rata</i> appropriation, - - - - -	\$ 7,035 49
" donation festival, - - - - -	2,000 00
Donations and from other sources, - - - - -	1,449 70
	941 70

Total receipts, - - - - -	4,391 40

Total receipts, - - - - - \$11,426 89

DISBURSEMENTS.

For groceries, provisions, and general supplies, - - - - -	\$ 5,817 02
" wines, liquors and medicines, - - - - -	629 19
" coal, - - - - -	1,301 38
" gas, - - - - -	309 41
" plumbing, - - - - -	447 44
" printing, "Hospital Review," - - - - -	\$ 567 68
Stationery, stamps, &c., - - - - -	21 63

" salaries and wages, - - - - -	589 31
	1,907 60

Total expenses, - - - - -	\$11,001 35

1868.

RECEIPTS.

Received from private and self-paying patients, - - - -	\$2,290 64
" city for city patients, - - - -	2,553 02
" county for county patients, - - - -	3,159 57
" U. S. Government for soldier patients, - - - -	2,493 85
	<hr/>
	\$10,497 08
" State, <i>pro rata</i> appropriation, - - - -	3,152 13
" donation festival, - - - -	1,772 25
Donations, &c., - - - -	824 36
	<hr/>
	5,748 74
Total Receipts, - - - -	<hr/>
	\$16,245 82

DISBURSEMENTS.

For general supplies, furnishing, &c., - - - -	\$9,782 75
" gas, coal and plumbing. - - - -	3,104 41
" wines, liquors and medicines, - - - -	961 35
" printing, "Hospital Review," - - - -	504 00
" salaries and wages, - - - -	1,906 97
	<hr/>
Total expenditures, - - - -	\$16,259 48

1869.

RECEIPTS.

Received from private and self-paying patients, - - - -	\$2,626 26
" city for city patients, - - - -	2,489 84
" county for county patients, - - - -	910 03
" U. S. Government for soldier patients, - - - -	3,908 35
	<hr/>
" State, <i>pro rata</i> appropriation, - - - -	2,220 24
" donation festival, - - - -	1,816 86
Other donations, - - - -	24 03
	<hr/>
	1,840 89
	<hr/>
	4,061 13
Total receipts, - - - -	<hr/>
	\$13,995 61

DISBURSEMENTS.

For groceries and provisions, - - - -	\$3,519 31
" meat, - - - -	3,139 02
" bread and flour, - - - -	1,041 40
" wines and liquors, - - - -	164 88
" medicines, - - - -	1,095 16
" coal, - - - -	1,810 97
" gas, - - - -	518 62
" milk, - - - -	571 88
" ice, - - - -	64 17
" miscellaneous supplies, furnishing, &c., - - - -	2,116 06
" repairs, carpenter work and painting, - - - -	1,089 18
" printing, "Hospital Review," - - - -	\$208 60
Other printing, stationery, &c., - - - -	59 75
	<hr/>
	268 35
" salaries and wages, - - - -	<hr/>
	2,433 96
Total expenditures, - - - -	<hr/>
	\$17,832 96

Borrowed from Board of Trustees from Building Fund to meet deficiency, - - - - -

4,400 00

1870.

RECEIPTS.

Received from private and self-paying patients,	- - - - -	\$2,538 58
" city for city patients,	- - - - -	2,515 00
" county for county patients,	- - - - -	1,348 00
" Commissioners of Emigration for emigrant patients,	- - - - -	572 81
" U. S. Government for soldiers,	- - - - -	4,027 45
		<hr/>
" State, <i>pro rata</i> appropriation,	- - - - -	\$11,001 84
" donation festival,	- - - - -	4,436 06
Sundry donations,	- - - - -	2,334 24
		14 94
		<hr/>
		6,785 24
Total receipts,	- - - - -	\$17,787 08

DISBURSEMENTS.

For groceries, wines, liquors, medicines, &c.,	- - - - -	\$10,974 82
" gas and plumbing,	- - - - -	533 37
" printing, "Hospital Review,"	- - - - -	\$218 00
Other printing and stationery,	- - - - -	28 25
		<hr/>
" salaries and wages,	- - - - -	246 25
		2,581 81
Total expenses,	- - - - -	<hr/>
Paid Board of Trustees loan obtained in 1869,	- - - - -	\$14,255 25
		4,400 00

1871.

RECEIPTS.

Received from private and self-paying patients,	- - - - -	\$2,736 66
" city for city patients (15 months)	- - - - -	4,484 14
" county for county patients,	- - - - -	1,663 89
" Commissioners of Emigration, emigrant patients,	- - - - -	171 00
		<hr/>
" State, <i>pro rata</i> appropriation,	- - - - -	\$ 9,055 69
" donation festival,	- - - - -	4,066 33
Sundry donations,	- - - - -	2,557 36
		30 46
		<hr/>
Total receipts,	- - - - -	6,654 15
Received from Board of Trustees, loan from Building Fund,	- - - - -	\$15,709 84
		<hr/>
		3,952 50

DISBURSEMENTS.

For groceries, provisions, including soap, &c.,	- - - - -	\$8,034 19
" meat,	- - - - -	2,651 99
" bread, flour and milk,	- - - - -	1,505 34
" coal and gas,	- - - - -	1,480 30
" plumbing,	- - - - -	587 44
" repairs, mason work, painting, &c.,	- - - - -	1,304 21

For ice,	50 00
“ medicines, wines, and liquors,	1,157 59
“ furnishing,	1,112 31
“ printing, “ Hospital Review,”	\$64 50
Advertising, stationery, &c.,	15 60
	—
“ Salaries and wages,	80 10
	2,978 36
Total cash disbursements,	\$17,206 23
Bills for furnishing, supplies, &c., remaining unpaid	
Jan. 1, 1872,	1,868 50
Total cost maintaining Hospital 1871,	\$19,074 73

Report of the number of patients admitted into the Hospital for the year 1872; also, a table, giving the numbers admitted, discharged, &c., from the opening of the institution, Jan. 29, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1872.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients in Hospital Jan 1, 1872,	42	30	72
“ admitted during the year,	269	182	451
Whole number treated during the year,			523
Number discharged well,	177	116	293
“ “ improved,	48	37	85
“ “ unimproved,	9	13	22
“ of deaths,	35	14	49
“ remaining Jan. 1, 1873,	43	31	74
Number private patients,	149		
“ supported by city,	237		
“ “ county,	72		
“ “ Emigrant Fund,	39		
“ “ U. S. Government,	4		
“ charity patients,	22		
	523		
Percentage of mortality during the year		9 4-10	
Nativity of patients admitted in 1872:—			
United States,	250		
Germany,	65		
Ireland,	56		
England,	34		
Canada,	25		
Scotland,	7		
Prussia,	5		
Switzerland,	3		
France,	2		
Austria, Hungary, Wales and Italy, each 1,	4		
Total,	451		

Number of patients admitted, discharged, &c., from opening of Hospital, Jan. 29, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1872.

Number of males admitted,	- - - - -	1,564
" females "	- - - - -	1,057
 Total,	- - - - -	2,621
Number of patients discharged well,	- - - - -	1,608
" " " improved,	- - - - -	657
" " " unimproved,	- - - - -	94
" " died,	- - - - -	190
" " remaining Jan. 1, 1872,	- - - - -	72
 Total,	- - - - -	2,621
Number of births,	- - - - -	119
" private and self-paying patients,	- - - - -	616
" patients supported by city,	- - - - -	706
" " " county,	- - - - -	486
" " " U. S. Government,	- - - - -	476
" " " Emigrant Fund,	- - - - -	74
" " " towns in county,	- - - - -	66
" charity patients,	- - - - -	197
 Total,	- - - - -	2,621
Whole number of patients admitted since opening of Hospital to Jan. 1, 1873:—	- - - - -	
Males,	- - - - -	1,833
Females,	- - - - -	1,239
 Total,	- - - - -	3,072
Whole number discharged, well,	- - - - -	1,901
" " " improved,	- - - - -	742
" " " unimproved,	- - - - -	116
" " of deaths,	- - - - -	239
 Total,	- - - - -	2,993
Number remaining Jan. 1, 1873,	- - - - -	74
Number of births from Feb. 4, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1873,	- - - - -	141

Number of patients admitted and treated each year since opening of Hospital.

Number admitted in 1864,	- - - - -	391
" treated "	- - - - -	391
" admitted in 1865,	- - - - -	296
" treated "	- - - - -	401
" admitted in 1866,	- - - - -	254
" treated "	- - - - -	
" admitted in 1867,	- - - - -	311
" treated "	- - - - -	371
" admitted in 1868,	- - - - -	365
" treated "	- - - - -	427
" admitted in 1869,	- - - - -	322
" treated "	- - - - -	399
" admitted in 1870,	- - - - -	365
" treated "	- - - - -	440
" admitted in 1871,	- - - - -	317
 Amount forward,	- - - - -	2,621
		2,727

Amount forward,	2,621	2,727
Number treated "	393	
" admitted in 1872,	451	
" treated "	523	
Total admitted and treated from Jan. 29, 1864, to Jan. 1 1873,	3,072	3,645
Percentage of mortality since opening of Hospital,	7	78-100
Average rate of deaths, per year, for the same period,	26	5-9
or, average number of deaths, per month, about	2	1-3

This death record compares very favorably with that presented by other hospitals, and considering the number of deaths resulting from accident, and the number of chronic cases admitted, many without hope of recovery at time of admission, speaks well for the curative reputation of the Hospital.

Ten of the deaths during the past year were the result of accident—nearly one-fifth of the whole number—and six of these cases died within forty-eight hours after admission into the Hospital.

It will be seen from the foregoing tables, that the number of patients admitted and treated during the last year exceeds the largest number of any previous year by 83. There was an increase of 130 patients over the year 1871.

It will also be seen that the number of private patients, or those who paid for their own support and treatment, last year, was about one-quarter of the whole number of that class of patients admitted during the previous eight years, and is an evidence of the growing popularity of the institution.

So long as the Hospital remains unendowed, and so long as the cash donations to it are comparatively few and small, the main source of income wherewith to meet its necessary expenses, must be from private and self-paying patients. The county, through its Board of Supervisors, has recently directed the County Superintendent to send the sick poor of the county to the Alms House. One source of income derived by the Hospital, has been from the county for the support and treatment of county cases; but as for each of these cases, only *two dollars* per week has been received, their withdrawal from this institution, or their not being sent to it in future, will prove an advantage pecuniarily. This action of the Supervisors, however, will tend to augment the number of purely charity, or free patients, who will seek relief at the Hospital. And can such, who are worthy of admission, be consistently turned away, though there be no provision made for their support, either in part or whole? Shall they be sent away, with disease fastened upon them, homeless, friendless, perchance to die, because there is no place in this institution for them; and no place, because of the want of money or practical sympathy?

Let not the distinctive feature of such an institution be lost sight of. While the better circumstanced and the middling interest share in its benefits and contribute in a good measure to its support, its principal object is the nourishment of the unfortunate, of the poor and needy, who, confined in sickness in the narrow apartments of their homes, or, it may be, are destitute of homes, need

better accommodations and more skillful medical attendance than their straightened circumstances will permit them to obtain for themselves.

SUGGESTIONS.

The following suggestions I would respectfully present to the Board :

(These suggestions set forth, in detail, the necessity of another building, or an additional wing, for the use of the hired help of the institution, for the accommodation of certain classes of patients who ought to be kept isolated from the main building or general wards, and for laundry and drying-room purposes.

It is recommended that the cross wards now occupied by the help, be used especially as wards for children. In this connection, reference is made to the Children's Ward in St. Luke's Hospital, New York, as one of the brightest and most interesting, as well as useful features, of that famed institution.

The urgent and essential need for a better classification of the patients is alluded to, which necessitates more room.

A different mode of heating the Hospital is suggested. The use of steam, with proper ventilation, is recommended, in place of hot air furnaces. It is found that, with the latter, it is impossible to properly and satisfactorily heat the building in extreme cold weather. Besides, with furnaces, of which there are nine of three different patterns, the consumption of coal is very great, amounting to about *four hundred tons* per annum.

The absence of a needed supply of pure and wholesome water, the inconveniences of getting what is now used, and the evils resulting therefrom, are dwelt upon at some length. This, the Report says, cannot well be remedied, however, until the city is supplied with water works.

The attention of the Board is called to several other matters, and improvements are suggested relating to the elevator, the Hospital grounds, &c.)

The Superintendent concludes his report as follows:

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE INSTITUTION.

If I have indulged, apparently, in too much freedom in the foregoing remarks and suggestions—considering the pecuniary status of the Hospital—let it be attributed to my interest and zeal in the good and prosperity of the institution. I am fully alive to the fact that its treasury is not plethora with funds, and that what is done to incur expense must be done, not hastily, but deliberately; that to hamper the hospital with a large debt would be folly. Prudence and economy have attended its management in the past, and should not be laid aside now. I firmly believe, however, that what is really demanded to properly improve the institution, and render it in all its appointments admirably adapted for the reception and treatment of the sick and suffering, can be had of a generous and appreciative public, if energetic effort be directed to obtain it.

GOOD RESULTS ACHIEVED BY THE INSTITUTION.

The Rochester City Hospital is an institution that the citizens of Rochester have just reason to be proud of. For nine years, its wide reaching beneficence has extended not only over our own community, but over other communities also, some quite remote. Its doors have been open not to those only laboring under acute illness, and to the recoverably sick, but to the poor and needy, oppressed by infirmities and disabled by chronic diseases. Like the broad and noble charity from which it mainly emanated, whose child it really is — the *Rochester Female Charitable Society* — it has afforded succor and relief to the poor incurable, to the aged, bowed down with years and sickness, to many classes and conditions, who, in the strictest sense, could not correctly be denominated “proper subjects for hospital treatment.”

Shall such an institution, in this favored and wealthy community, fail of its beneficent and useful designs for the want of a reasonable, liberal support? From small, very small beginnings, it has grown to be scarcely second in size and importance to any similar institution in the State. It has admitted and treated over 3,000 patients since it was opened, and with the best results. Its medical and surgical corps has always been composed of gentlemen of eminent skill in their profession, and their services have won for it a high reputation. It is young, however, and has but just commenced, let us hope, the great and good work it is destined to achieve.

WITHDRAWAL OF STATE AND OTHER AID.

Now that our State has introduced the policy of withholding any further aid to hospitals and other private charitable institutions, this source of income to the hospital is cut off, as is also that which was derived from the United States government for the support and treatment of soldiers, invalid soldiers being provided with special homes and asylums. The annual summary of receipts and expenditures, as herewith presented, shows that a large part of the income of the hospital has come from the above two sources; and this summary also informs us that the expenses for the support and treatment of patients of all classes exceed about one-third of the receipts. By receipts, I mean pay received from the patients themselves, or from the city, county or otherwise, for their support, exclusive of donations and subscriptions.

THE LIBERALITY OF THE HOSPITAL TO THE CITY AND COUNTY.

From the exhibit presented of the average cost of each patient per week, it will be seen that \$4.00 per week, the most received for general ward patients, does not cover the cost of keeping them. The city, as before observed of the county, pays two dollars only per week for each patient it sends to the hospital. This, it is needless to remark, is poor pay from so rich and prosperous a community as Rochester, for the excellent care, treatment and support rendered its sick poor by this institution. The Hospital has actually

given the city, and county, too, *thousands of dollars* in clean money for taking care of and treating their sick. Surely, there is no good reason why the Hospital should not receive back, at least, from the city and county, what it really pays out for their benefit in dollars and cents.

The General Hospital, in Buffalo, receives from that city five dollars per week for every patient it sends to the hospital. Shall Rochester be less appreciative, just and generous?

MAINTENANCE OF THE HOSPITAL IN FUTURE.

The question as to how the Hospital is to maintain itself in the future, make what additions and improvements are needed, and keep from debt, and still exercise the widest possible charity—the main object for which it was founded—presents itself for consideration. Hospitals are necessarily costly charities. Sickness always increases the expenses of the private household. But it can be truly said of this “house of mercy,” that it never has been a burden to its patrons and friends. Once a year, under the auspices of the Lady Managers, ever its warm and devoted friends, the institution has come before the public, and asked remembrance at its Donation or Thanksgiving Festivals; but here it has often given a full equivalent for gifts received.

In view of what has been said in relation to the city’s meagre pay for the support and treatment of city patients, would it not be well to bring the subject before the city authorities and endeavor to secure an increase of pay in this respect? If a full return cannot be obtained for actual cost expended, something more approximating to it than what is now received, ought certainly to be granted.

St. Luke’s Hospital, to which allusion has been made, has a species of beneficence, known as “Charity Beds,” which afford that institution a large source of income. There are some fifty such beds made permanent by endowment, three thousand dollars constituting such endowment for each bed. In addition, that hospital has beds supported by annual subscription at a cost of from \$200 to \$300 each.

AN APPEAL TO A GENEROUS PUBLIC FOR AID.

Are there no citizens in Rochester who have the heart and the means to do, in some measure, what is done in the metropolis of our great State? The Hospital has two endowed beds, one at \$1,500, the gift of the Firemen’s Benevolent Association, and the other at \$1,200, the donation of the Rochester Female Charitable Society, both to be maintained for their respective benefit, free from further charge. Shall these continue to be the only ones? Can money be permanently invested in a better way by those who have it to spare, than in making provision for some sick and suffering child of humanity, to whom is denied the conveniences and comforts of a home and the means of nourishment? “Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me.”

But if beds cannot be endowed nor supported, cannot and will not the beautiful charity of the friends of St. Luke's Hospital, called "THE CENTURY," whereby one hundred men, with generous hearts, have each contributed one hundred dollars for one, two or three years, to keep that hospital free from debt, be imitated? Are there not in this beautiful city one hundred individuals who will esteem it a privilege to help the sick and suffering in a similar manner? Or, if not a hundred, are there not fifty who will do likewise? In this way, such subscribers, friends of the Hospital, would prevent the accumulation of debt by the insufficiency of income to meet the current expenditures of the institution, they agreeing yearly to supply the amount of such deficiency by dividing it in equal shares for any one year not exceeding one hundred dollars each.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In conclusion, I would not forget to mention in a special manner the services of the Staff of Physicians and Surgeons who attend the Hospital. Their services are given *gratuitously*, and it is not unfrequently the case that the attending physician or surgeon, at the cost of much time and convenience, comes to the institution twice and even three times a day, in the cold of winter and heat of summer. The reputation of the Hospital in its main function is due to them, and this free bestowment of their time, skill and labor is the exercise of that benevolence which generally characterizes the legitimate members of their profession.

To the Board of Lady Managers, grateful and appreciative mention would be made for their continued interest in the affairs and prosperity of the Hospital, and for their unwearied activity in everything pertaining to its good and advancement. To their absent and esteemed Treasurer, whose place I am temporarily filling in connection with my office, I am indebted for the material which has enabled me to prepare the Annual Financial Summary for past years, contained in this Report.

To the proprietors of the three papers, the *Union, Democrat and Chronicle*, and *Express*, thanks are expressed for a copy, daily, of each of these papers. Also, to the publishers and proprietors of the Rochester *Times* for copies, weekly, of that paper.

For all the generous donations and subscriptions of the past year, and particularly of the one thousand dollar tribute in memory of one of Rochester's best and esteemed departed citizens, from the father of the deceased, Mr. Abelard Reynolds, grateful acknowledgment would again be made in this report.

To the clergymen, students of the University, and others, who have kindly conducted the Sunday services, grateful acknowledgment is due.

Respectfully Submitted,
GEORGE BRECK, Superintendent.

PHYSICIAN'S
CLINICAL REPORT
OF
ROCHESTER CITY HOSPITAL,
For the Year 1872.

CITY HOSPITAL, January 1st, 1873.

To the Board of Trustees of Rochester City Hospital:

I beg leave to submit for your inspection the following Clinical Report of the Hospital for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1872. This Report cannot, necessarily, give an accurate idea of the amount of professional services rendered by the staff, by reason of the frequency of intercurrent diseases, which characterise or accompany many of the cases admitted. Very Respectfully,

HENRY M. COX, House Physician.

MEDICAL.

DISEASES.	Admitted.			Discharged.			Remaining Jan. 1 1873.
	Males.		Females.	Well.		Improved.	
			Total.			Not Improved.	
Aleoholismus.....	13	1	14	13	1		14
Albuminuria.....	2	2	4	1	2		4
Abortion.....	3	3	3	1			2
Anæsmia.....	3	3	3				1
Asthma.....	2	2	2	1			1
Bronchitis.....	4	1	5	1	2		4
Cirrhosis of Liver.....	1		1				1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.....	2	1	3	1			3
Colica Pictonum.....	1		1				1
Cardiae Hypertrophy.....							
Choræa.....	1		1				1
Cholera Morbus.....	1		1	1			1
Cellulitis (pelvie).....		2	2	2			2
Child Births.....	24	24	20				2
Debility.....	21	21	42	26	8	2	37
Dyspepsia.....	6	2	8	7			7
Diarrhœa.....	2		2				2
Dysentery.....	1	1	2	2			2
Dysmenorrhœa.....		1	1	1			1
Epilepsy.....	3	1	4	3	3		3
Endo Metritis (cervieal).....		4	4	3	1		4
“ “ (corp'l and cervieal).....		3	3	2	1		3
Fever Ephemeral.....	1	1	2	2			2
“ Intermittent.....	11	2	13	12	1		13
“ Continued.....		5	5	5			5
“ (Typhoid).....	18	4	22	15			19
“ Inflammatory.....	1	1	2	2			2
Gastralgia.....		1	1	1			1
Gonorrhœa.....	2		2	2			2
Hemiplegia.....	1	1	2				2
Hysteria.....		3	3	3			3
Hepatitis.....	1		1	1			1
Hypocondriasis.....	3		3	3			3
Hæmoptyisis.....	2		2	1	1		2
Ieterus.....	2	1	3	2			3
Leucorrhœa.....		1	1	1			1
Meningitis.....	1		1				1
Menorrhagia.....		1	1	1			1
Neuralgia.....		4	4	4			4
Opium Eating.....		1	1			1	1
Orechitis.....	1		1	1			1
Oxaluria.....	1		1	1			1
Poisoning by Opium.....	1		1				1
Pleuro-pneumonia.....	2	1	3	2			3
Pleuritis.....	1		1	1			1
Pneumonia.....	5	2	7	6			7
Peritonitis.....	3		3	3			3
“ (pelvie).....		2	2	1			2
Phthisis.....	16	5	21	1	10	1	7
Pneumonia (typhoid).....		1	1				1
Polypus (intra-uterine).....		1	1		1		1
Pregnancy.....	26	26	22			2	26
Ranollissement Cerebri.....	2	1	3	1			1

MEDICAL.—*Continued.*

DISEASES.	Admitted.			Discharged.			Remaining Jan. 1, 1873.
	Males.		Females.	Well.		Improved.	
			Total.			Not Improved.	
Rheumatism (Gonorrhœal).....	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
" Articular.....	11	9	20	10	5	1	16
" Muscular.....	1		1	1			1
Rubeola.....		1	1				1
Syphilis.....	5	8	13	5	5	1	11
Synovitis.....	1		1	1			1
Sciatica.....	2		2	1			1
Sunstroke.....	3		3	2			3
Tonsilitis.....	1		1	1			1
Metritis.....		2	2	2			2
Uterine flexions.....		8	8	5	1		6
Vaginitis.....		1	1	1			1
Total.....							294
OPERATIONS.							33
Paracentesis Abdominis.....			4				
" " " " 3							

OPHTHALMIC and AURAL.

DISEASES.	Admitted.			Discharged.			Remaining Jan. 1, 1873.
	Males.		Females.	Well.		Improved.	
			Total.			Not Improved.	
Conjunctivitis (simple).....	3	1	4	2	2	2	4
Corneal Opacity.....	1		1		1		1
Ophthalmia (Gonorrhœal).....	1		1	1			1
Polypi of Ears.....	1		1		1		1
Sarcoma of Eye.....	1		1	1			1
Ulcers of Cornea.....	2	2	4	1	2		3
Total.....							11
OPERATIONS.							1
Enucleation of Eye.....	2		2	2			2

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

DISEASES.	Admitted.			Discharged.				Remaining Jan. 1, 1873.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Improved.	Not Improved.	Died.	
Amputations of forearm.....	2		2					2
" Leg.....	1	1	2	2				1
Double amputation of Leg.....	1	1	2				1	1
Amputation of Leg followed by secondary.....								
Amputation of femur.....	1	1	2				1	1
" fingers.....	1	1	2	1			1	1
Removing necrosis of Tibia.....	1	1	2					1
Elevating outer plate of frontal sinus.....	1	1	2				1	1
Opening abscesses.....								
" " (pelvic).....	1	1	2				1	1

ERRATA.

Page 22. For *Anæsmia*, read *Anæmia*.
 " 23. For *Sarcoma* of Eye, read *Sarcoma* of Eye.
 " 24. For *Morbus coxarina*, read *Morbus coxarius*.
 For *Necrosis*, read *Neerosis*.
 " 25. " " " "

DIRECTORS
OF THE
ROCHESTER CITY HOSPITAL,

APPOINTED IN ACT OF INCORPORATION.

	Appointed.	Resigned.	Deceased.
Dr. John B. Elwood, -	May 7, 1847.		
William Pitkin, -	" "		May, 1869.
Isaac Hills, -	" "	Dec. 17, 1864.	
Thos. H. Rochester,	" "		
Patrick Kearney, -	" "		July 3, 1857.
Ralph Lester, -	" "		July, 1860.
Frederick Starr, -	" "		Nov. 27, 1869.
E. F. Smith, -	" "	March 2, 1870.	
Dr. E. M. Moore,	" "		
John Williams, -	" "		
D. R. Barton, -	" "		
	Elected.		
L. A. Ward, -	June 11, 1847.		
John H. Thompson, -	" "		March 11, 1869.
Jno. Child, -	" "		Feb. 30, 1860.
Aristarchus Champion,	" "		
Everard Peck, -	" "		Feb. 9, 1854.
Dr. James Webster, -	" "		
William Brewster, -	" "		
Jared Newell, -	" "		
Alex. Kelsey, -	" "		March 15, 1868.
Dr. H. F. Montgomery,	" "		
Jacob Gould, -	" "		Sept. 6, 1864.
Dr. F. F. Backus, -	" "		Nov. 4, 1858.
Frederick Whittlesey,	" "		Sept. 19, 1851.
Aaron Erickson, -	July 28, 1853.		
Samuel D. Porter,	" "		
George H. Mumford, -	June 4, 1855.		Oct. 1, 1871.
John Thompson, -	" "		March, 1870.
Edward M. Smith, -	May 9, 1857.		
Rufus Keeler, -	" "	Dec. 17, 1864.	
Andrew J. Brackett,	Feb. 22, 1859.		Jan. 22, 1862.
James Brackett, -	Jan. 20, 1862.		
Samuel Wilder, -	Nov. 13, 1862.		
Belden R. McAlpine,	" "		
Byron D. McAlpine,	" "		
E. H. Hollister, -	July 16, 1864.	March 2, 1870.	
W. F. Cogswell, -	March 2, 1870.		
E. S. Ettenheimer,	" "		
James Vick, -	" "		
Charles C. Morse, -	" "		
D. W. Powers, -	" "		
John L. Brewster,	" "		
Gilman H. Perkins,	" "		

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

SURGEONS.

	Elected.	Resigned.
H. F. Montgomery, M. D.,	Jan. 27, 1864.	
J. F. Whitbeck, M. D.,	Oct. 15, 1866.	
H. H. Langworthy, M. D.,	"	

PHYSICIANS.

	Elected.	Resigned.
H. W. Dean, M. D.,	Jan. 27, 1864.	
W. W. Ely, M. D.,	Oct. 15, 1866.	Aug. 1, 1868.
David Little, M. D.,	"	
W. S. Ely, M. D.,	Aug. 15, 1868.	
E. V. Stoddard, M. D.,	July 31, 1871.	

HOUSE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

	Elected.	Resigned.
Charles E. Rider, M. D.,	Jan. 27, 1864.	April, 1867.
Jonas Jones, M. D.,	Oct. 15, 1866.	Jan., 1872.
H. M. Cox, M. D.,	Dec. 28, 1871.	

SPECIALISTS.

	Elected.	Resigned.
H. W. Dean, M. D.,	July 13, 1871.	
Charles E. Rider, M. D.,	Oct. 15, 1866.	

SUPERINTENDENTS.

	Elected.	Resigned.
*John M. Sly,	Jan. 27, 1864.	Jan. 5, 1865.
E. C. Williams,	Jan 5, 1865.	Jan. 1, 1866.
William Van Zandt,	Dec., 1865.	April, 1867.
Dr. Jonas Jones,	April, 1867.	Jan. 20, 1872.
George Breck,	Jan., 1872.	

MATRONS.

	Elected.	Resigned.
Mrs. J. M. Sly,	Jan. 27, 1864.	Jan. 5, 1865.
Mrs. E. C. Williams,	Jan. 5, 1865.	Jan. 1, 1866.
Miss Cornelia Van Zandt,	Dec., 1865.	April, 1867.
Miss Frances E. Hebbard,	April, 1867.	

*Elected as Steward.

THE

ROCHESTER CITY HOSPITAL.

ACT OF INCORPORATION,

MAY 7th, 1847.

BY-LAWS,

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

HISTORY

From Incorporation to January, 1872.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

AN ACT to incorporate the Rochester City Hospital. Passed May 7th, 1847. (Laws of the State of New York, 70th session, Chap. 233.)

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

ARTICLE 1.—John B. Elwood, William Pitkin, Isaac Hills, Thomas H. Rochester, Patrick Kearney, Frederick Starr, Ralph Lester, Edward M. Moore, John Williams, Elijah F. Smith and David R. Barton, and such other persons as they shall associate with themselves, as hereinafter provided, are hereby constituted a body corporate, by the name of "The Rochester City Hospital," for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a public hospital in the city of Rochester.

ART. 2.—The affairs of said corporation shall be managed and conducted by a Board of Directors, comprising all the members of said corporation; and seven Directors shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

ART. 3.—The Board of Directors shall have power to appoint from their number, a president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary, executive committee, and such other officers as they may, from time to time deem necessary, and to fix their terms of office and prescribe their duties.

ART. 4.—The persons named in the first section are hereby declared to be the first Board of Directors; the Board of Directors, or a quorum of their number convened as a board, shall have the power to augment their number by electing other persons to the office of director, and to fill all vacancies in said office which may occur by death, resignation or otherwise; but the whole number of directors shall not at any time exceed fifty.

ART. 5.—The corporation hereby created may receive, take and hold, as well by devise or bequest as otherwise, any real estate or personal property for the uses and purposes contemplated by this act, whether the same be devised, bequeathed or conveyed directly to said corporation or to the Board of Directors, or to any other person or persons for the use or benefit of said corporation, provided, however, that the annual value of the real estate held by said corporation shall not exceed ten thousand dollars.

ART. 6.—The said corporation shall possess the general powers conferred by, and be subject to the provisions and restrictions of the third title of the eighteenth chapter of the first part of the Revised Statutes.

ART. 7.—It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to make an annual report to the legislature on or before the first day of February in each year, showing the number of patients received into said institution during the year previous to the first day of the preceding January, distinguishing indigent from paying patients, the nature of their several diseases, the length of their respective residence in the Hospital and the results of their treatment; the nature and value of the property of the corporation, its resources and pecuniary condition, together with all such particulars as may be necessary to exhibit the condition and operation of the Hospital.

At a meeting of the “body corporate” before mentioned, held in the Mayor’s office June 11th, 1847, the following named gentlemen were added to the Board of Directors: Hon. L. A. Ward, John H. Thompson, Hon. Jno. Child, Aristarchus Champion, Everard Peck, James Webster, M. D., Wm. Brewster, Jared Newell, Alex. Kelsey, H. F. Montgomery, M. D., Hon. Jacob Gould and F. F. Backus, M. D.

HISTORY.

The Institution is located on the site of the old “Western Cemetery,” a plat of ground containing about three acres.

The origin and early history of the Hospital cannot be stated better than in the language of the lamented President of the Board of Governors, at the time of its opening and dedication, January 29th, 1864.

Hon. L. A. Ward opened the dedicatory exercises by nominating George H. Mumford, Esq., as chairman, who proceeded to read as follows:

“It is now between sixteen and seventeen years since this institution was incorporated by act of legislature. The Board of Trustees named in its charter was composed of eleven members, all of whom now survive, except Messrs. Ralph Lester and Patrick Kearney. The late Mr. Lester, during his connection with the board, was one of its most active and efficient members.

“At the close of 1851, the common council of the city of Rochester, on the application of the trustees, conveyed to the Hospital the lot known as the Western Cemetery, on which its buildings are now erected, on condition that the trustees should immediately enclose the same and should extinguish the rights of the lessees of

burial lots in the cemetery. The trustees accepted the grant on these conditions, and soon thereafter proceeded to extinguish the rights of lessees, so far as practicable; but the class of persons was so numerous, and so many had died or removed from the city, or from other reasons were unwilling to surrender their leases, that the progress of the trustees in this respect was necessarily slow.

"In 1855, the common council again came to the aid of the trustees by the passage of a resolution, agreeing to transfer to them the residue of the Alms House fund, to aid in erecting the Hospital building, provided the trustees should raise by subscription or otherwise an additional sum of five thousand dollars for the same purpose. In this crisis of the affairs of the Hospital, the Ladies' Female Charitable Society commenced taking an active interest in its concerns. Having long felt the necessity of such an agency in the administration of their own charities, they took upon themselves the burden of procuring the additional sum of five thousand dollars by private subscription, and entered upon the work with such zeal and energy that the amount was speedily secured, and placed at the disposal of the trustees. In addition to this, the same society afterwards contributed to the corporate funds, by paying to the Hospital the sum of twelve hundred dollars as a perpetual endowment of one bed, to be maintained for their benefit, free from further charge.

"It having been found impracticable to secure a good title to the cemetery lot by negotiation, the trustees applied to the legislature in 1857, and obtained the passage of an act authorising them to proceed by appraisal to acquire such title, and such action was had under that statute that a perfect title, free and discharged from all the claims of lessees of burial lots, was ultimately obtained. All difficulty from this cause having been removed and the condition imposed by the city preliminary to the relief promised by the common council having been fulfilled, the city transferred to the Hospital board the balance of the Alms House fund, the subscriptions were collected and the building placed under contract. The plan adopted for the Hospital buildings contemplated the erection of a central edifice with the funds then on hand, and the addition of two wings as the means of the trustees and the necessities of the public for further accommodation should justify and require.

"In this way the edifice in which we are now assembled was erected. Though built with all possible economy, the cost of the building exhausted all funds under control of the board, and when completed in the autumn of 1862, it was found necessary to close the building until some method could be devised of raising the requisite means of furnishing the Hospital and putting it in operation.

An unsuccessful application was made to obtain a grant from the State, and that failing, the trustees for the time being seemed to lack the required faith to throw themselves upon the liberality of the public.

"In the course of the last summer, however, a donation of one thousand dollars was made to the Hospital by the trustees of the Rochester Collegiate Institute. With this money in hand and a

small sum in addition received from the sale of Alms House lots, it was thought best to proceed in a small way to put in ten or fifteen beds and open the Hospital for patients, provided the Female Charitable Society would assume the care and management of the institution. This they consented to, but it was soon ascertained that the whole fund in the treasury would be exhausted in preparing the house to receive its furniture, and that without largely increased funds it was idle to think of opening the Hospital. With the ladies, to see the difficulty and to undertake to remove it were simultaneous acts. A subscription was circulated among the citizens under their auspices, and the response was so ready and liberal that they soon felt justified in taking the requisite steps to open the Hospital.

"The liberality of the various churches and religious societies was also appealed to to furnish the rooms and wards, and with such success as to leave little, comparatively, to be done at the expense of the general fund of the Hospital. The readiness with which the appeal for aid was met and answered was extremely gratifying, not only by reason of the material assistance thus furnished, but as conclusive proof of the interest taken by the public in the success of the enterprise, and of their appreciation of the necessity of the work, and of the good it was likely to accomplish.

"Having arrived at this point, we are about to witness the opening of this noble charity, and to see it, as we hope, entering upon a career of usefulness. We must not, however, delude ourselves with the idea that there is no necessity for further effort. The necessities of the establishment, under the most favorable circumstances, are likely to exceed considerably the income to be derived from patients; and in the absence of any endowment, the constant and continued labors, the contributions and encouragement of the friends of the Hospital are earnestly asked for and confidently expected.

"No fitful and spasmodic assistance will enable us to conduct the institution creditably, or develop its capacity for good; but we need the manifestation of that unwavering benevolence which intermits no reasonable effort while there are such helpless persons to be relieved and wants to be assuaged. It is hoped that churches, associations and individuals will, from time to time, be willing to endow beds, either perpetually or for a term of years, and thus, by securing to the Hospital a permanent fund sufficient to cover at least a portion of its annual expenses, relieve its managers from constant appeals to the liberality of the general public, and at the same time extend the benefits of this institution to the greater number of the poor and destitute.

"I cannot conclude this brief sketch of our history and present condition without adverting gratefully to the disinterested labors of the Hospital physician, Dr. H. W. Dean, and the surgeon, Dr. H. F. Montgomery, who have not only freely rendered their services in the preliminary arrangements, but have also given their valuable professional skill and experience in the Hospital without compensation."

At the conclusion of Mr. Mumford's address, prayer was offered

by the Rev. Dr. Chester Dewey, and following which brief addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. Schuyler and Yeomans. An excellent collation was prepared in the Matron's room.

The committee of reception was in attendance until a late hour in the evening to attend upon the crowds of visitors who were ebbing and flowing all day.

As an expression of the general appreciation of the building for its purposes, we quote the reporter for one of our city dailies: "Without entering into details, we may safely say that no similar institution in the country can show better appointed or more pleasant rooms. The Rochester City Hospital is an institution of which our city may well be proud; and it is a gratifying fact to all interested in alleviating the sufferings of our common humanity, that it commences its work of charity and benevolence under such favorable auspices."

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING.

The building is of brick. The main structure — the only portion existing at the time the Hospital was opened — is 50x60 feet, and four stories high. It has two main entrances, one from the north and the other from the south, with a large hall dividing the several floors equally into east and west sections. On the first floor are five rooms. One of these was fitted up and furnished by the ladies of the First Baptist Church as a reception room for visitors, and another by the ladies of the M. E. Church for the use of the Matron of the Hospital, a third by the ladies of the First Presbyterian Church as a ward for female patients, and the remaining one was furnished by the ladies of Plymouth Church, also for a female ward. These rooms were all amply, beautifully and appropriately furnished. One smaller room — the only private room on the floor — was comfortably furnished by Mrs. E. M. Smith and Mrs. Samuel Wilder. On the erection of the west wing, this room was appropriated for a hall from the central building to the first floor of the new wing.

On the second floor are two rooms, so arranged as to make a suit of rooms or two separate private rooms, tastefully furnished by the ladies of St. Peter's Church. These are now occupied by the Matron. On the same side of the hall was a commodious dining hall, appropriately furnished by the ladies of the Third Presbyterian Church. Adjoining this was a room furnished by the ladies of the Universalist Church with every comfort, for the use of the Resident Physician. These two have been since united, and now constitute the dining room for the officers of the Hospital.

On the opposite or west side of the hall was the principal male

ward, provided with accommodations for twenty-five or thirty patients, having a commodious bath room, water closet, &c. Preliminary to the erection of the west wing this ward was divided, about one-half of which was appropriated for chapel services, and from the remainder a hall was constructed from the main hall of the central building to the second floor of the wing, leaving in addition a commodious linen room, a bath room and one sleeping room.

The chapel has been nicely and appropriately furnished by the ladies of St. Peter's Church. A beautiful Bible and books of worship were presented by them also. A very handsome cabinet organ has been generously placed in the chapel by the ladies of the Third Ward.

On the third floor there were originally six rooms — four private rooms and two wards. Two of the small rooms — one of which was originally beautifully furnished by the ladies of St. Luke's Church for the use of convalescents, with a book-case filled with choice books, tables, easy chairs and lounge — the other by the ladies of the Central Church as a private room — have been united, remodeled and exquisitely furnished by the Union Blues, and in honor to that body bears the name of the Blue Room. On the same side of the hall is a very commodious private room, furnished originally by the ladies of the Second Baptist Church, and recently refurnished by them. Of the two larger rooms on the opposite side of the hall, the ladies of the Hebrew Congregation furnished one as a private or small ward, with three very appropriate beds and all other furniture necessary for the purposes of the room, and no portion of the Hospital has been looked after with more steadfast interest by its original benefactors than has this ward. In like manner, the other large room was furnished by the ladies of the Brick Church for a private ward.

No wards or rooms in the building have answered the purposes of the institution better than the last two mentioned.

Between the last two mentioned was a smaller room, elegantly furnished by the ladies of Grace Church as a private room. With the erection of the west wing, this room and the corresponding one on the first floor, were used in the construction of halls to the new wing.

The Hospital was formally opened for the reception of patients on the 29th of January, 1864, under the following internal management:

Dr. H. F. Montgomery, *Visiting Surgeon.*

Dr. H. W. Dean, *Visiting Physician.*

Dr. C. E. Rider, *House Physician and Surgeon.*

John M. Sly, *Steward.*

Mrs. J. M. Sly, *Matron.*

The east wing was completed in 1865. It is 80 feet long, with a transept wing 40 by 25 feet, two stories high with basement. This wing is used exclusively for male patients.

The west wing, designed exclusively for female patients, was completed in the autumn of 1871. It is three stories high, beside base-

ment. The two long wards are equally divided by sliding doors each ward having attached a nurse's room, from which the respective wards are readily seen; also, an ample and pleasant dining room, bath room and water closet. On the first floor in the transept room is the accouchement room and nursery. The ward on the second floor is provided with the same accessory rooms as the lower ward, having in place of accouchement room and nursery, two rooms, designed as infirmaries for patients requiring comparative seclusion.

The third floor is divided into private rooms, of which there are ten, connecting with an ample hall. These rooms have been furnished by individuals and churches, and in a manner justifying the expression that no pleasanter or more commodious rooms can be provided for the sick at any of the hotels in our city. One of these rooms has been furnished by M. Greentree, Esq., who from the generosity of his heart has promised to furnish equally well another room in the third story of the east wing, when it is completed; another by Mrs. Mortimer F. Reynolds; and still another by Mrs. George J. Whitney and her sister, Mrs. George Smith, now of New York city. The other private rooms have been furnished respectively by the ladies of St. Paul's, St. Luke's, Brick, First Presbyterian, Central and Plymouth Churches.

The Hospital in its present condition has a capacity of one hundred and seventy-five beds.

The entire basement of the building is used for culinary, heating and laundry purposes.

The institution has received appropriations from the State for building, as follows:

In 1869,		\$ 6,500 00
" August, 1870,		5,000 00
" November, 1870,		14,641 25
" 1871,		15,000 00
 Total,		 \$41,141 25
 Central building cost		 \$14,277 90
West wing,		27,342 11
East wing, about		20,000 00

B Y - L A W S

OF THE ROCHESTER CITY HOSPITAL.

CHAPTER I.

ARTICLE 1. The Officers of the Board shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and Treasurer, who shall be elected by the board at its annual meeting, and shall hold their offices respectively for one year, or until their successors shall be chosen. All vacancies in these offices may be filled by the board at any regular or special meeting.

ART. 2. The annual meeting of the board shall be on the first Thursday of January in each year, at the office of the Mayor (unless otherwise ordered by the board) at three o'clock in the afternoon; and the other regular meetings on the first Thursday of April, July and October in each year, at the same place and time of day.

ART. 3. Special meetings of the board may be called by the Secretary at any time on the request of any two Directors specifying the object of the meeting in his notice.

ART. 4. The President shall preside at all the meetings of the board, and shall be, *ex officio*, a member of all the standing committees. In case of his death, or absence, or disability, the Vice-President shall discharge his duties.

ART. 5. The Secretary shall keep minutes of the proceedings of the board in a book kept for that purpose, and shall file and preserve all important papers pertaining to the business of the board. To these minutes and files, any member of the board may at all reasonable times have access.

ART. 6. The Treasurer shall receive and have the custody of all the monies payable to the Hospital (except as hereinafter mentioned), and shall keep the same in deposit to his credit as Treasurer in some safe bank, to be approved by the board. He shall pay from such funds all demands against the institution, when audited and allowed by the Executive Committee, and shall keep an accurate account of all monies received and disbursed by him, to which account any member of the board may have access.

ART. 7. At the annual meeting of the board in each year, a special Committee shall be appointed to examine the Treasurer's accounts, and to report them at the next regular meeting. At the annual meeting a like Special Committee shall be appointed to

prepare and forward the annual report to the legislature, as required by the act of incorporation.

ART. 8. An Executive Committee, to consist of three members, shall be elected at each annual meeting, and to hold office for one year and until others are elected in their place. Vacancies in this or any other committee to be supplied by the board at any stated special meeting.

ART. 9. The Executive Committee shall possess and exercise all the executive and supervisory powers of the Board of Directors, subject to such regulations and instructions as may from time to time be given by the board.

ART. 10. A Committee on Buildings and Grounds, to consist of three members, shall be elected at each annual meeting, whose duty it shall be to take the general supervision or oversight of the Hospital buildings and grounds, and of the additions, repairs and improvements thereto, subject to the direction of the board from time to time.

ART. 11. The Rochester Female Charitable Society, which at the request of the board has hitherto, through its committee, taken upon itself gratuitously the general oversight of the domestic arrangement of the Hospital, is invited to continue its useful labors; and the treasurer of the Ladies' Committee is authorised hereafter, as heretofore, to receive and disburse all the monies collected from patients or otherwise, which are applicable only to current expenses at the Hospital, reporting to this board an account of such receipts and disbursements with vouchers, half yearly, on the first days of July and January in each year.

[The above article may be said to have become obsolete, as the Matron has the general oversight of the domestic arrangements of the Hospital, and the Superintendent has control of the monies referred to.]

ART. 12. Members of the Board of Trustees who shall neglect to attend the meetings of the board for one year, without tendering a reasonable excuse therefor to the board, will be deemed to have resigned their office as trustees, and their place will be filled by the board at its discretion.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL AND THEIR DUTIES.

ART. 1. The officers of the house shall be one or more physicians and one or more surgeons, as the exigencies of the case may from time to time require; one Superintendent and one Matron, who shall all be elected by the board at its annual meeting, and shall hold their respective offices for one year, and until others shall be elected in their stead. Vacancies in either of these offices may be filled by the board at any meeting thereof, or by the Executive Committee in the recess of the board. Such subordinate medical officers as may be required, may be appointed by the board on nomination of the physicians and surgeons.

ART. 2. It shall be the duty of the Physician to attend upon and prescribe for all medical and obstetrical patients, and to give directions to the Superintendent as to the necessary ventilation, temperature and cleanliness of the wards. The Surgeon shall in like manner attend all surgical patients, and give such directions as to their treatment as he may deem necessary.

ART. 3. At the close of each year, the medical and surgical statistics of the Hospital shall be prepared by the Physician and Surgeon respectively, giving in tabular form the diseases treated and the results. They shall also cause to be kept under their direction, a register of all medical and surgical cases admitted into the Hospital, in a book, which shall belong to and be preserved in the Hospital. In this register shall be entered the names, sex, age, nativity and occupation of each patient, the probable cause of disease, its present condition and the termination, either in recovery, relief or death.

ART. 4. The Superintendent shall have the general control of all departments of the Hospital, of all subordinate officers, patients, attendants and domestics, under the direction of the executive committee; and the charge of the building and grounds under the supervision of the Standing Committee on Buildings and Grounds. He shall, with the advice of the Executive Committee, decide how many nurses and domestics are necessary for the successful working of the Hospital, and shall hire and dismiss the same. He shall also maintain order and decorum in the institution, and discharge all who are guilty of any misconduct, or report them to the Executive Committee.

ART. 5. The Matron shall have the general direction of the female nurses and all domestics, see that they perform their several duties, and report all inattention and neglect of duty. She shall be responsible for the neatness and order of every part of the institution, superintend the kitchen and laundry, store rooms and dining rooms; having the care of all the household goods not properly coming under the supervision of the Superintendent and medical officers, causing to be kept an accurate account of bedding, clothing, table and other furniture. She shall also have the charge of delicacies, articles of food, wine, &c., designed for individual patients or for the inmates generally, which shall be dispensed at her discretion or by the direction of the Physician or Surgeon.

ART. 6. All officers elected or appointed by the Board of Directors may be removed by resolution at any meeting of the board.

ART. 7. The foregoing By-Laws may be modified or amended at any regular meeting of the board.

DUTIES OF HOUSE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

I. The House Physician shall reside in the Hospital, and shall render his professional services exclusively to its inmates, under the direction of the Attending Physicians and Surgeons.

II. He shall carry out the instructions of the medical staff of the Hospital with reference to the arrangement, care and treatment

of patients ; shall accompany the Attending Physician and Surgeon or physicians visiting private patients, personally or by an acceptable substitute on their stated visits, and in cases of emergency shall act on his best judgment, sending without delay for one or more of the attending medical officers.

III. He shall have control of the house pupils, and shall assign to them their duties.

IV. He shall have charge of the dispensary, and of all medical and surgical appliances, shall notify the Superintendent when medical supplies are needed, shall see that prescriptions are promptly and carefully dispensed, and that all instruments are kept in a serviceable condition.

V. He shall maintain proper ventilation in the wards, observe that the nurses are efficient, and shall report any disorderly conduct on the part of patients or attendants to the Superintendent.

VI. He may refuse admission to the Hospital to any case of contagious or infectious disease, until the advice of the Attending Physician and Surgeon has been obtained.

VII. He shall allow no person, unconnected with the Hospital, unless invited by the Attending Physician or Surgeon, to accompany them into the wards, or at any time make any examination of patients.

VIII. He shall keep a full clinical record of all cases in the Hospital, making such entries as the attending medical officers may direct.

IX. He shall daily make a morning and evening visit through the wards, shall notify the relatives or friends of any patients who are seriously ill, and send for such religious advisers as the patients may desire.

X. He shall at no time leave the Hospital without providing competent medical attendance during his absence.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE ROCHESTER CITY HOSPITAL.

1st—NURSES. The nurses shall, under the direction of the Matron, have charge of their respective ward or wards, which, with the bedding and wearing apparel, must be kept with scrupulous neatness and in perfect order. They shall keep an account of all articles sent to the laundry from their respective wards, and if not returned in good condition, report the same to the Matron. They shall have charge of parcels and property not in use, belonging to the patients, which property shall have attached a card marked with the name of the owner, and be deposited in a suitable room under the charge of the Superintendent. They shall, under the direction of the House Physician, have the care of the patients in the ward or wards to which they are assigned, shall keep the medicines prescribed for patients in their respective wards under their personal charge, and personally administer every medicine and special diet as directed by the medical officer. All employees must be in their respective places during their hours of duty, and no one will be permitted to leave the Hospital without permission of the Superintendent.

The doors of the Hospital will be closed at ten o'clock P. M., at which time such as are not on duty are expected to be in their own rooms.

2d.—VISITORS. The Hospital will be open for the reception of visitors on Tuesday and Friday of each week, between the hours of two and five P. M. Special permits, if necessity requires, for admission at other times, may be obtained from the Superintendent or any one of the Committee.

Persons residing out of the city will be admitted at any time by permission of the Superintendent, it being understood that that officer may close for any special temporary purpose any ward or room occupied by the sick against visitors.

Relatives of patients will be admitted to see such patient on any or each day of the week, by obtaining special permit from the Superintendent or any member of the Committee.

No visitor will be allowed to give any article of food or drink to a patient, unless by permission of the Superintendent, Matron or nurse.

3d—**PATIENTS.** Private patients will be received by contract with the Superintendent or medical officers, subject to such house regulations as comport with the welfare of the Hospital inmates.

Patients will not be allowed to visit the wards or rooms occupied by other patients without the consent of the Superintendent, Matron or nurse. Neither will they be allowed to go from the Hospital grounds without such permission and the consent of the Physician or Surgeon in charge.

Free patients will be subject to the Superintendent, medical officers and those in immediate charge of the ward, and when able, shall assist in nursing or such other services as the Superintendent or Matron may require. No patient in a female ward shall be visited by a male friend other than her father, husband, son or brother. Patients will not be permitted to visit the kitchen or laundry, except by the permission or direction of the Hospital officers.

4th—**GENERAL PROVISIONS.** The Superintendent will designate the hours for meals, when all inmates not otherwise directed by the Physician or Surgeon will be expected to be in their respective places and preserve proper decorum.

The use of wine or other intoxicating liquors, also the smoking of tobacco within the Hospital, are prohibited, unless prescribed by the medical officer.

Profanity, so offensive to God, and rude and noisy conduct, so unbecoming male or female in any place, still more in the home of the sick and suffering, will never, it is hoped and expected, be heard within these walls.

All inmates are requested to abstain from spitting on the floor, or from any unnecessary defacing or soiling of the furniture or bedding in any part. Habits of cleanliness and neatness in personal appearance show clearly and truly the character and training of every man and woman.

Patients and other members of the household are earnestly requested to be present at the religious services, held on Sunday at three o'clock P. M., and every evening during the week at seven o'clock. It is expected that those not attending, if they prize not this privilege themselves, will so respect the feelings of others as to abstain from unnecessary noise of any kind during the time thus occupied.



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N.J.

